FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT, JUNTA MEMBERS ATTEND MEETINGS IN BERMEJO

PY171304 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] President Luis Garcia Meza; Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira and Vice Adm Ramiro Terrazas, members of the junta of commanders; Industry Minister Mario Guzman; Labor Minister Augusto Calderon; and Education Minister Ariel Coca attended the closing of the 1980 sugarcane harvest during a ceremony held at the Bermejo sugarmill.

During his stay in the town of Bermejo, Gen Luis Garica Meza received military honors from a detachment of the Argentine border police.

During a special ceremony held at the Bermejo town hall, where the president and the members of the junta of commanders were declared illustrious guests of the town, the president gave an important speech. In the most significant paragraphs he said:

This is not the time to deplore the demagogic stances of the chiefs of the labor movement or to seek out guilty people. This is the hour of truth, challenge and struggle for the preservation of the national heritage and the defense of our sovereignty. This is the time to understand that only we Bolivians, all united, civilians, soldiers and professionals, will be able to overcome the dependence to which the imperial powers have been subjecting us for many years. It is time for us to become aware that we have everything to produce what we need. We should all work to exploit our riches in order to improve the standard of living of every Bolivian and all Bolivians.

CONEPLAN STUDIES PLANS FOR IRON-STEEL INDUSTRY

PY171420 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The National Economic and Planning Council [CONEPLAN] is studying material concerning the implementation of an iron and steel industry in the country. The government decision depends on the CONEPLAN report, but the national reconstruction government has expressed, through President Luis Garcia Meza, its firm intention of creating such an industry as a basis for national development.

The Bolivian Iron and Steel Enterprise gives this opinionon the project: It has been established beyond doubt that the exploitation of the Mutun iron deposit is useful for the country, because of the quality of the ore, the low exploitation cost, the extraordinary potential ore reserve--40 billion tons--and the real possibilities of exports to the River Plate basin and overseas markets.

The exploitation of the Mutun iron deposit should be given priority for technical and economic reasons; its development should contribute to giving the country a sovereign port at Puerto Busch which will later facilitate oceanic navigation by way of the Paraguay River.

EXILED LABOR LEADER SPEAKS TO PRESS IN LIMA

PY172038 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1946 GMT 16 Nov 80

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 16 Nov (LATIN)--The Bolivian labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo arrived as an exile in Lima today. At a press conference he denied that the military government of his country is involved in drug trafficking. Lechin said: "It is a very serious thing to accuse a government of participating in illegal drug trade because the country in general is also discredited."

During his dialogue with the press at the local airport, Lechin said that Simon Reyes and Jorge Gallardo, leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), are still in prison. The labor leader, exiled for the 10th time in his political life, will be permitted by the military government to return to Bolivia only after consulting with the Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry, according to a stamp on his passport. Other Bolivian exiles who have gone through Lima were denied permission to return to their country because a government stamp on their passports said they had been expelled for being "extremists."

Lechin said that "desires are one thing and facts are something else," when giving his opinion on the chances of success of the leftist politican Hernan Siles Zuazo, who has proclaimed himself the president of a Bolivian government in exile. Siles Zuazo was the presidential candidate who received the largest number of ballots in the general elections held in Bolivia on 29 June. He went underground after the military coup and then left the country.

The labor leader consistently refused to level accusations against Gen Luis Garcia Meza's government which took power 4 months ago after overthrowing former President Lidia Gueiler. "I am not going to refer to the government which is now ruling my country. It is a rule I have imposed on myself since my second banishment in 1951," Lechin said. He spoke slowly and seemed to be in good health. Lechin asserted that he had not been tortured or otherwise ill-treated during his detention.

He said that if a labor resistence movement had appeared after the military coup, it would have failed for lack of leadership, because he was the first to be detained, together with other labor leaders.

Giving an opinion of Ronald Reagan, president-elect of the United States, he said that "it will mean a strengthening of the rightist sectors in Latin America." He asserted: "The United States has chosen a poor leader. He lacks qualities for being the president of the U.S. empire. Furthermore, he is a candidate who did not awaken interest among the Latin American public." He added that Reagan will be "a poor leader of the capitalist world, with consequent dangers for democracy in Latin America."

He said that he will stay in Lima for 10 days to get treatment for a spinal injury he said he has had for 12 years. He added that he has a son living in Caracas, but that he intends to go to France.

After remarking that he will be in Lima as a tourist, the labor leader commented that the military coup that ousted former President Lidia Gueiler "did not follow established rules, since it was made in the early hours of the morning."

BOLIVIA TO PRESIDE OVER CARTAGENA AGREEMENT MEETINGS

PY141413 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Beginning 17 November, Bolivia will preside over the new meetings of the Cartagena Agreement Commission which will be held in Lima, Peru, with the participation from the Andean pact member countries.

The delegation from this country will leave for Lima 16 November and will be headed by Integration Minister Francisco Mariaca Salas, the regular Bolivian representative and president of the Cartagena Agreement Commission. High officials from the Finance, Industry and Planning Ministries and the General Integration Secretariat will be members of the delegation.

The agenda of the meeting contains an analysis of topics related to the iron and steel program, the fulfillment of commitments among the member countries of the Andean Group, the fixing of the common external customs tariff and questions regarding the origin of goods.

DIRECT ELECTION OF GOVERNORS, SENATORS APPROVED

PY140138 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] The National Congress today approved a draft constitutional amendment, proposed by the executive branch, which reestablishes the direct election of state governors and of all senators, thus eliminating the so-called indirect senators. On the first round, the amendment was approved by 386 deputies and 54 senators and on the second, by 392 deputies and 54 senators. The amendment will be promulgated in the next few days by the executive boards of the two houses.

BISHOPS CRITICIZE ECONOMIC MODEL, SECURITY LAW

PY180011 Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL HERALD in English 16-17 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The church was back in the news again with a strong condemnation of the Brazilian economic model, the national security doctrine, and the foreigners law.

In a meeting of bishops of the southern region of Brazil, which was held in Itaici, Sao Paulo, Brazil's economic model was blasted as one in which "the luxury of a minority insults the misery of the majority."

In a document entitled "Fraternity and Violence," the bishops said that the situation of Brazil's poor "has been aggravated over the years bedause of the socio-political model whose main goal is a kind of development that has been erroneously formulated as an economic development which concentrates the nation's wealth in the hands of a few at the expense of the poor."

As for the doctrine of national security, the bishops said it was "profoundly anti-democratic and leads to the abuse of power and to the violation of human rights."

The report added that the government, worried "with its own security, forgets the citizen's most elementary rights and is overly concerned with building a 'Brazil super-power' and it does not offer the people the conditions necessary for a life of dignity."

The bishops gathered in Itaici said the foreigners law "is another example of the violence committed by the system since it goes against the tradition of the Brazilian people of welcoming with open arms people of other races and countries. The law allows for decisions to be made based on the arbitrariness of the authorities without any involvement of the judicial branch. It is alleged that the law is similar to laws in other countries, but it is forgotten that Brazil has the right to defend a new international order based on the solidarity and fraternity of all mankind. The new law has spread panic among thousands of foreigners."

NAVY SEIZES FOUR TAIWANESE FISHING BOATS

PY172050 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Salvador (O GLOBO)--The 2d Naval District command has seized four Taiwanese fishing boats along the coast between Bahia and Sergipe, 100 miles from Salvador, for fishing in Brazilian territorial waters without authorization.

The boats were detected during a patrol through territorial waters by the destroyer Rio Grande do Norte--stationed in Rio de Janeiro--and by the mine sweepers Aratu and Anhatomirim--stationed at the naval base of Aratu, Bahia State--with the help of Brazilian Air Force (FAB) airplanes.

The first seized boat arrived at Salvador port about noon. It was the fishing boat Taiwan. It was immediately inspected by federal revenue inspectors and by the regional office of the Superintendency for Development of the Fishing Industry (SUDEPE). Seventy tons of fish were discovered aboard.

Two more boats arrived at the port in the afternoon, and the last one should arrive today. Their names have not been released by the public relations department of the 2d Naval District public relations department. There is considerable difficulty in communicating with the crew members, because none of them speaks any language commonly spoken in the Western World.

There are approximately 20 crew members on each of the four boats. The port captain will begin an investigation to determine responsibilities. During the investigations, the Taiwanese boats will be guarded by the navy.

OPPOSITION DEPUTY CRITICIZES GENERAL WALTER'S VISIT

PY171854 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Brasilia--Walter Silva, vice president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday criticized the presence of U.S. Gen Vernon Walters in Brazil, stating that it is "very strange that the nefarious CIA agent--who was the mastermind of the military coup, which has been followed by several others in Latin American--should return to the country 16 years later."

According to the Rio de Janeiro PMDB representative, the U.S, general has thwarted "popular movements of national liberation against foreign domination." At the same time, he recalled the "big brother [given in English] operation" which, he pointed out, "would have given the Brazilian coup military support had it failed, and would have turned Brazil into a South American Vietnam."

Walter Silva believes "that conditions in Brazil today are quite different. It will not be quite so easy now since the regime established at that time, according to the CIA model, failed completely in the economic, social and political aspects."

The opposition deputy regretted that "it has been made public that the general has come to Brazil at the invitation of the National Intelligence Service (SNI)."

In referring to the next president of the United States, with whom General Walters is connected, the opposition deputy pointed out: "It remains to be seen whether Mr Reagan has the qualities to be the hero who defeats the bandit, as happens in the movies, or whether the decline of U.S. power is a consequence of the natural exhaustion that all imperialism experiences."

BRIEFS

FORMER PRESIDENT IN PTB--Former Brazilian President Janio Quadros has joined the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB). This was disclosed by PTB President Ivette Vargas and was later confirmed by former President Janio Quadros himself. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Nov 80 PY]

SOYBEAN SALES TO USSR--(Clever Carabarro Lucas), regional representative of the Agriculture Ministry, stated that the sale of 6,000 tons of soybeans from Porto Alegre State to the Soviet Union proves that the international market once again has confidence in Brazilian health certificates. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Quaiba in Portuguese 1545 GMT 17 Nov 80 PY]

BISHOPS ISSUE 'CAUTIOUS OBJECTIONS' TO CONSTITUTION

PY180155 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1543 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Nov (LATIN)--The Uruguayan Catholic Church has expressed its concern over some parts of the constitutional draft that will be the subject of a plebiscite on 30 November. The church has stated that "whatever the results of the plebiscite... the church hopes that the nation will achieve a complete democracy."

A statement issued today by the Uruguayan Episcopal Conference (CEU) states that although an objective analysis of the regulations included in the draft should be carried out by experts and politicians, it wishes to issue the results of its reflections, "which will be conscientiously studied by every Christian."

After stating that the CEU, which was inspired by the Second Vatican Council, looks with favor on the effort that is being made to take the country out of its emergency situation. The statement, which is signed by 11 Uruguayan bishops, issues cautious objections to the constitutional draft.

The plebiscite on the new constitution is the first step of an institutional normalization program that is being promoted by the armed forces after 7 years of an exceptional regime that started with the dissolution of congress in 1973.

The four-page statement issued by the Catholic bishops expresses their concern for the importance that the new constitution gives to national security, to issues pertaining to education and to religious values.

The religious statement notes: "We are concerned that the rights of the individual, of the family and of organizations are clearly established in the constitutional draft but are later restricted because of the importance given to national security."

It adds that the constitutional draft grants the armed forces complete authority to intervene in matters of national security, defined as "a situation in which the national patrimony and the process undertaken to achieve national objectives are threatened by foreign interference or domestic or foreign aggression."

It notes that the constitutional draft also establishes the possibility of decreeing a state of emergency, or state of subversion, which would authorize the executive branch to enforce urgent measures against persons and property, put under military control those areas affected by the emergency and put civilians at the disposal of military courts.

The statement states that "human dignity demands the establishment of a judicial order that guarantees the effective enforcement of human rights and helps to fulfill those duties that stem from its free and responsible nature."

It regrets that "this constitutional draft ignores those religious values that were recognized and confirmed by our forefathers in the 1830 constitution." It adds that in Uruguay the Catholic Church was separated from the government in the 20th century, and that the five constitutions that have been enforced since then have established a complete freedom of worship."

The statement issued by the CEU adds: "It is not enough to simply state that there is freedom of worship and that churches are exempt from taxes; the law must encompass all religious activity, thus showing its respect for religion and eradicating all obstacles to its development."

It also criticizes principles of the constitutional draft related to education. It notes that "these principles make possible the curtailment of the freedom of teaching." The government thus unintentionally places the education system "at the same level as those of totalitarian regimes."

The text of the constitution that will be subject of a plebiscite authorizes the executive branch to organize the teaching system in all grades, direct the national education policy and appoint education authorities.

The bishops question an article that provides for government intervention to achieve "technical effectiveness" in the education system, since it undermines the freedom of teaching.

They note: "It is quite dangerous to subordinate the spiritual values that have been developed by education to technical values that are only the tools of the former."

The statement issued by the CEU notes that it is not their intention to support any faction or to endorse any partisan attitude.

It ends by appealing to all the faithful "to make an effort to normalize our country so that through dialogue, mutual respect and love for the truth, we may achieve peace and harmony."

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES INFORMATION ON PLEBISCITE

PY142008 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Data processing systems will operate very rapidly during the upcoming plebiscite. Preliminary results will be released at 2130, while the final results will be released before midnight. Detailed information was given at the Interior Ministry to national and foreign press representatives. The information coordinator, Col (Jose Castiglione), gave detailed explanations on the development of the election and the responsibilities of the Interior Ministry. He confirmed that the voting places will be opened from 0700 to 1930, with a 1-hour leeway.

BRIEFS

AIRPLANES FROM ARGENTINA--The Uruguayan Air Force has confirmed that it has purchased an undisclosed number of Argentine-made Pucara airplanes. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 80 PY]

EXPORT FIGURES--The Industry and Commerce Ministry has reported that 61 percent of Uruguayan exports during the first 10 months of this year were of nontraditional products. [Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 80 PY]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL INSTALLED; OPPOSITION WALKS OUT

PA180355 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] This afternoon the National Legislative Council was installed, with the reappearance of the traditional parliamentary division between government and opposition sectors. The installation ceremony, which lasted almost 1 hour and was marked by brief speeches and the walkout of the opposition sector, was attended by President Aristides Royo, ministers of state, the diplomatic corps, special guests and representatives of the Democratic Revolutionary, Christian Democratic and Liberal parties.

According to the regulations the council will meet 27 days and then adjourn for 30 days, so they will only meet 6 months each year.

In the opening speech the president of the council, Dr Luis de Leon Arias, guaranteed an atmosphere without duress and parliamentary immunity for all legislators. His speech was brief and could be described as concerning how Dr de Leon Arias would like the legislative branch to carry out its task of making laws.

After Dr de Leon finished speaking, the opposition legislators left the room, followed by isolated hoots. The legislators who left were Arnulfo Escalona, Targidio Bernal, Dario Gonzalez Parrilla, Cesar Pereira Burgos, Nestor Gutierrez, Camilo Franceschi, and Roberto Ramos.

Once this incident was over President Aristides Royo went to the podium, where he was received by heavy and lengthy applause. In a 7-minute speech the president made the following statements:

[Begin recording] In the name of the executive branch we would like to declare today that there will be absolute respect for the National Legislative Council in the fulfillment of its constitutional duties. In the executive branch you will find a branch always willing to support any bill, because it is up to you, according to our constitution, to determine the state's objectives and the government's functions. You will therefore have to issue the laws that will truly rule our country's destiny. [end recording]

Following the installation we asked the president a few questions:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, we would like to know how you feel about the fact that today five [figure as heard] legislators walked out of the council meeting?

[Answer] I think that they are legislators and are here to make laws for their country. That is their job. I usually do not reply to rude acts.

[Question] Mr President, do you believe that differences like the one here today can be of benefit to the country?

[Answer] I would think not, but they have the right to do as they please. I believe that in this country we must all begin to educate ourselves. Evidently the opposition sector will have to educate itself also. I do not care if they want to be rude, as long as they enact laws that are good for the country. In the long run, that is all that matters.

On the other hand, we have to learn to coexist, and they will have to learn to coexist also, as an opposition sector faced with a government majority in the National Legislative Council. It will be up to them to struggle and to watch over things, if they truly love their country as I believe they do. They will have to struggle to enact good laws. That is their job. [end recording]

REACTIONS TO LEGISLATURE'S APPROVAL OF MONTERIA TREATY

Torrijos Praise

PA141833 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The National Guard commander in chief, Gen Omar Torrijos, said in a message to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives that the affirmative vote for the Monteria Treaty honors their status as representatives of the Panamanian people, because they assumed the responsibility of protecting the welfare and peace of coming generations. The complete message reads as follows:

On Contadora Island, on 24 March 1974, I received special support from Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, a great Colombian and a friend of Panama. This support allowed our country to negotiate a new treaty with the United States, the best one that could be negotiated.

On this same occasion, sure of your support and of the people's, I made the commitment that this Colombian support, given with political risk and personal courage, would be honored. On that occasion I promised that we would reciprocate to them.

The Royo administration, with the support given in 1977 by the honorable assembly, reaffirmed this commitment at Monteria. I was always sure that I was not compromising the country's vital interests nor national security by legitimately compensating a people with whom we slept in a matrimony of peace, detente and pacific coexistence which we shall now have forever.

On last Wednesday, 12 November, you offered President Royo and myself the solemn opportunity to seal, with honor for Panama and Colombia, a pact which two leaders made while representing their people. You may rest assured that the affirmative vote given to the Monteria Treaty honors your status as representatives of the Panamanian people. Today you assumed the responsibility of protecting the welfare and peace of future generations.

As former chief of government, as commander of the National Guard, the people in uniform, and especially as a Panamanian and a charter member of this great institution which is the people's power, I thank you for this overwhelming decision of support for the Monteria Treaty, which also seals our eternal friendship.

Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Liberals Criticism

PA150438 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] As representative of a large number of citizens, the Liberal Party dutifully issues the following statement in connection with the extraordinary session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives held on 12 November.

1. We do not support the treaty signed between our country and the Republic of Colombia which gives that country the right at all times to transport its troops, vessels and war materiel, without payment of tolls, because we believe that our main resource should be used basically for our country's development and for the construction of a Latin American policy based on equal treatment for the other sister nations.

2. We charge that the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives exceeded the powers conferred by article 141 of the constitution by introducing amendments to the text introduced by the executive branch for its approval or disapproval.

The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives also violated its own regulations, which reiterate in article 123 that "treaties or agreements must be approved or disapproved, without introducing amendments or modifications."

3. We report to the nation the act committed yesterday by the National Guard when it made an appearance at the session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives to force it to approve the Monteria Treaty, which the assembly itself had refused to consider during the period of ordinary sessions that adjourned the day before. Even though we repudiate the inclusion of the public forces as an entity comparable to the organs of public power in article 2 of the constitution, we consider that this disposition does not give the public forces the power to interfere in the operation of any of the state organs nor to impose on it any decision nor to prevent this organ from making one.

The concept of collaboration among the organs of public power already has a long histroy in the constitutional practice of Panama and other democratic countries. It is based on respect for the principle that each of them is autonomous in exercising its specific mission and cannot accept orders or instructions from any of the others that could limit or condition the execution of these functions. The Liberals alert the nation regarding the terrible threat to public liberties and to the normal course of events entailed by the act committed yesterday by the public forces at the session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives.

4. The Liberal Party shares the concern expressed by our party's youth wing regarding the unwise way in which our country's leaders are accumulating unjustifiable burdens on our country's future--burdens that could be unbearable or that might aggravate the problems that will be faced by the generations that will assume our fatherland's leadership at the close of the century.

Dr Arnulfo Escalona Rios, president of the Liberal Party
Julio C. Harris A., secretary general

Panamenist Party: Treaty 'Humiliating'

PA141508 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 p A-1

["Local Highlights" column: "The Monteria Treaty"]

[Text] Approval Wednesday of the Monteria Treaty between Panama and Colombia by the Assembly of Community Representatives has provoked a flow of protests, mainly from government opposition camps.

Many political observers, however, believe that support given to the document by government officials prior to approval, helped greatly in clearing the atmosphere of clouds of doubts.

The pact, signed 22 Aug. 1979, in Monteria, Colombia, by foreign ministers of both countries, allows free passage for Colombian vessels through the Panama Canal when this country takes over full control of the waterway in the year 2000.

The document is a follow-up to the 1921 Urrutia-Thompson Treaty in which the United States granted Colombia the transit rights.

Colombia gave up these rights in 1975 to facilitate negotiations which led to the signing of the new Panama Canal treaties on 7 Sep. 1977. Panama pledged, then, that once it takes over fully in the year 2,000, Colombia would again enjoy the same privileges.

Law students at the two local universities, in opposing the Monteria pact, contended that Panama had no say in the Urrutia-Thompson document, and was therefore not committed to Colombia.

A communique issued yesterday by the Panamenist Party, headed by Arnulfo Arias, described the approval as "the most humiliating moment in our history," and demanded the names of the assemblymen who contributed to the "infamy."

Government officials contended that:

--The document was an international commitment with a friendly nation that had to be complied with.

--It not only serves to reaffirm a long-standing friendly relationship between Panama and Colombia, but that nation will be receiving from a sovereign Panama the rights which it had generously renounced in 1975 to help Panama obtain a new canal treaty.

--The Monteria document is only applicable to the present canal, and not to any other constructed here in the future.

--Only war vessels will transit free of toll. This represents an insignificant offer.

--Transit of Colombian war vessels last year paid a toll of just $6,700.

Pereira Interview

PA170222 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Interview with Renato Pereira, leader of the Popular Broad Front, on the signing of Monteria Treaty with Colombia; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Pereira, on Wednesday the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives ratified the Monteria Treaty between Panama and Colombia. How do you and your party, the Popular Broad Front, see this treaty?

[Answer] For me the Monteria Treaty is a peace instrument and a path for concrete solidarity between the peoples and governments of Panama and Colombia. We need this solidarity.

Panama is a small country and there are some who believe Panama is losing a fortune by granting Colombia the benefit of free transit of its warships through the canal, because this is what the Monteria Treaty is about. This is not true. In fact the amount Panama would have received for the transit of Colombian warships through the canal is small. For example, the year Panama lost the most revenue from the transit of Colombian ships was 1974, when Panama did not receive $14,000 from Colombian ships passing the canal. Last year for the Colombian Navy ships transiting through the canal, Panama lost $6,700 in revenue. This is the value of the car the students destroyed at the university yesterday, protesting the approval of the Monteria Treaty.

It is also regrettable that the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], unlike other parties, was not present at the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives yesterday. I believe that the PRD betrayed its leader Torrijos and its chief, President Royo, when it turned its back on this responsibility. Part of the fuss made was caused by a lack of responsibility of the (?police) activity and not the political activity. [Words indistinct] natural of the process. If the real meaning of the treaties had been explained to the people from the beginning, they would have understood.

[Question] Let us return a little to the Monteria Treaty. What are your impressions on the manner in which it was approved and the lack of a national debate which would have allowed the people and the representatives to know what the treaty included? Also, how do you regard the presence of the National Guard general staff at the most crucial moments of the treaty's approval?

[Answer] It is true that there was no national debate regarding the Monteria Treaty and this is why its contents were not known. This is why the people believed anything. They said if the treaty is approved we will lose millions of dollars. It is true there was no debate. This is regrettable; the debate occurred at the last minute. The general staff was compelled to replace the PRD at the National Assembly. It was compelled to replace it because of the inability of this party's leaders. There they were; they had to go; they had to leave the garrisons to replace the poor leadership by this party.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USSR

PA160416 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 6

["The Revolution Does Have Its Writers" column by Juan A. Bernal: "The Canal's Neutrality and International Agreements" (or, 'What the Opposition Pretends To Ignore')"]

[Text] Panama's geographical situation has created the geopolitical conditions under which Panama conducts its international affairs. The canal locks that handle free trade are open to all ships of all registries. The national government had adopted a sensible policy of maintaining friendly relations and fostering trade with all the countries of the world.

Panama's neutrality would be questionable if it strayed from its traditional line, or if its neutrality were only theoretical, as would be the case if our country maintained trade relations only with Western countries or Eastern capitalist countries like Japan, Taiwan and the ROK.

The opposition against the Panama-USSR trade agreements has not come from labor unions, peasant sectors, teachers, students, the Catholic Church, nor has it come from Panama's traditional social classes. Erasmo Gomez said in his "Stepping on Toes" column yesterday that opposition to the Panama-USSR trade agreement comes from the National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP), the Panamanian Industrialists Union (SIP), and every petty investor in the country who doesn't want anything to do with the communist countries, but who nevertheless does business with their products.

Paradoxically, CONEP, SIP and "the petty investors" who so admire Uncle Sam's model do not seem to be aware that Uncle Sam conducts a flourishing economic and cultural exchange with the socialist countries in Eastern Europe, the PRC and Mongolia.

There is gross ignorance, sometimes feigned, of international law and common procedures in signing international agreements. Countries often establish trade bureaus abroad. The privileged status of these bureaus is contained in trade treaties between countries with different economic systems. Their buildings and personnel enjoy privileges and immunities reciprocally granted by the two parties. Panama does not have relations with the USSR, therefore it was deemed advisable that the Panamanian trade mission in Moscow as well as the Soviet trade mission in Panama be granted immunities to be mutually agreed on. Very often the immunities granted are the inviolability of the missions headquarters and immunity for the mission's personnel. We saw this type of trade mission with its respective privileges and immunities in Spain during Franco's regime.

How about espionage? Besides our notorious poverty, what else could they spy on here? What do the Yankees have in the Canal Zone that the Russians or Chinese do not already know? What do the Soviets have that the CIA and Pentagon do not already know about? Our small country is a conglomerate inhabited by many Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Yankees, Italians, Jamaicans, Jews, Lebanese, Colombians, Spaniards, and even Panamanians.

We do not know who is spying on whom in Panama.

CORRECTIONS TO EL SALVADOR-HONDURAS GENERAL PEACE TREATY

The following corrections to the item entitled "El Salvador, Honduras Sign General Peace in Lima," published in the 4 November Latin American DAILY REPORT on pages P 1-8, are supplied from the 5 November edition of San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish.

On page P 2 the first subhead should read "Chapter 2. Treaties," correcting word.

On page P 2, last line, unquery "offices."

On page P 3, paragraph 3, line 1, substitute "sites" for queried word.

On page P 3, paragraph 7, line 3, the date should read "23 and 24 June 1935.

On page P 3, paragraph 8, line 1, the queried name should read "Zapotal." Lines 3-6 of the same paragraph should read "...the following streams: Pay, Pacaya, Los Marines and Guardarraya. From this point upriver to that stream to its source and from there in a direct line to the Cayaguanca Cliff," correcting queried names.

On page P 3, paragraph 10, line 1, unquery "Poza del Cajon."

On page P 3, paragraph 12, should read "Section 6. The marker at Malpaso de Similaton to the top or the marker of Coloradito Hill; from there to the foot of Coloradito Hill, at the source of the Guaralape Stream, and from there down to where the stream flows into the San Antonio or Sililaton River and downstream to the river's confluence with the Torola River and up the Torola to the point where it receives on its norchern bank, the Manzupucagua," correcting queried words and supplying indistinct words.

On page P 3, paragraph 11, line 2, the queried name should read "Guajiniquil or Pescado River."

On page P 4, last paragraph, the indistinct words in lines 3-4 are "build landmarks." Unquery the word "monuments" in the penultimate line.

On page P 5, paragraph 1, line 3, the indistinct words are "an engineering expert who is neither a national nor a resident of either of the two republics and who is competent."

On page P 6, paragraph 22, lines 1-2 should read "...will take place within the 5-year term provided for....," correcting time span.

On page P 7, paragraph 1, line 1, the indistinct words are "and which established provisional regulations at the border."

On page P 7, paragraph 6, line 1 should read "Article 41. Pending achievement of the objectives mentioned in the previous article," correcting article number.

On page P 7, paragraph 8, line 1, unquery "preceding."

On page P 7, paragraph 9 should read "Title 7. Human Rights and Family," clearing indistinct words.

On page P 7, paragraph 10, line 1, unquery "promise."

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUA REITERATES COMMITMENT TO RIVER TREATIES

PA141821 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] In a note delivered by Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, the Nicaraguan Government has reiterated its commitment to full compliance with existing international treaties. The note was sent in response to Costa Rica's protest over the machinegunning of a medical patrol on the Sarapiqui River.

The Nicaraguan Government said that the Canas-Juarez treaty and the Cleveland ruling [laudo de Cleveland] will be complied with and asked that the two nations coordinate to avoid a recurrence of incidents of that kind.

Eden Pastora, as the representative of the Nicaraguan Government, met with the deputy director of the civil guard at the mouth of the San Juan River. Pastora offered guarantees of all types regarding the right of Costa Ricans to navigate on the San Juan River, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty on boundaries between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan garrison, which caused the problem, has been severely reprimanded by Commander Eden Pastora and changes, such as the commander, deemed necessary have been made to forestall another incident like the one which led to a vigorous protest from the Costa Rican Government.

OFFICIALS DENY PROMINENT SOMOZISTS IN COUNTRY

PA141409 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Chief immigration official Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno and Security Minister Carlos Argueda le Franc have both said that there is no evidence of any kind of the presence in Costa Rica of former Somozist officials or high-ranking members of the Somoza national guard.

The immigration office has coordinated with the national security agency in investigating this matter, but has found no records or visas that indicate the presence in our country of Somozist supporters who could be harmful to the country's interests.

Very few Nicaraguans, who supported Anastasio Somoza Debayle's regime, remain in the country, the immigration officer said. He added that these few individuals are here as refugees or exiles and they have not been caught in activities which justify their expulsion or deportation.

If the immigration office detects the entry into Costa Rica of Somozists who occupied top government or military posts, the security minister will be informed immediately to allow him to take the necessary measures, the immigration officer said.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES MILITARY ACTION AGAINST TERRORISM

PA170305 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The government will counter acts of terrorism by extremists who wish to bring the country to economic collapse with definitive military action. This was said today by junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich to local and foreign newsmen who interviewed him shortly after he had received the credentials of the new Brazilian ambassador.

Morales Ehrlich explained that, in the face of the threat to destroy the country by guerrilla operations voiced by Rafael Menjivar in statements he made to the press abroad, the Salvadoran Government states clearly that the interests of the country and its national sovereignty and territorial integrity will be defended by the armed forces.

TWO FARN LEADERS ARRESTED, ARMED MEN LAND AT TAMARINDO

PA180308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 17 Nov (AFP)--Two alleged leaders of the leftist clandestine Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), architect Ricardo Vazquez and anthropologist America Rodriguez, were arrested here today, according to reports from the Salvadoran authorities.

At the same time, it was learned here that mysterious vessels landed some 500 armed men at a place known as Tamarindo, a tourist spot on the Fonseca Gulf, which is easily accesible from Honduras and Nicaragua.

The two alleged FARN leaders were arrested at a condominium in the southern part of the capital's business sector. According to the reports, both were in possession of leftist literature and some documents containing information on actions carried out by the clandestine group.

The notes indicated that the FARN had inflicted casulaties on the Salvadoran Army, including enlisted and civilian personnel, according to the report. In addition it was noted that the documents blamed the leftist organization for having set fire to 18 buses between January and November of this year.

The prisoners were turned over to police authorities, it was learned here.

Meanwhile, information received from the Pacific coast, in La Union Department, reported that the authorities are investigating the presence of mysterious vessels which are landing armed men, according to information received by the army. It was estimated that in the last few hours, at least 5,000 [as received] armed men have landed at Tamarindo. The army, however, is keeping quiet about the matter.

GUERRILLA LEADERS ACCUSE U.S. OF VARIOUS ACTS

U.S. Warships, Marine Involvement

PA180158 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Rafael Menjivar, member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] leadership of El Salvador, denounced the presence of eight U.S. warships and two aircraft carriers off the coast of El Salvador. He added that some 200 marines are actually taking part in the repression and killing of Salvadoran patriots.

He concluded that his country is undergoing an insurrectional phase in which there is an evident equilibrium between the forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the government forces.

Bombing of Morazan Department

PA180207 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpt] U.S. military personnel planned and personally executed the massive bombing in Morazan Department in El Salvador, according to Commander Salvador Guerra, a leader of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

In statements sent to the Costa Rican radio station Radio Noticias del Continente, Guerra said that, at present, heavy fighting is underway in that rural area. Guerra, who is also a member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, described the military operation as an offensive to annihilate the civilian population and dislodge the revolutionary groups. He said that, in response, the popular organizations have staged a counteroffensive.

FARN CLAIMS CREDIT FOR AMBUSHING POLICE TRUCK

PA141948 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Fifteen policemen were killed when communists ambushed a police vehicle in El Salvador. The clandestine Armed Forces of National Resistance, a Marxist organization, has claimed credit for the attack.

A truck in which some 20 government troops were traveling went over a cliff after it had been blown up by a time bomb and shot at with firearms, as well as presumably with a bazooka shell fired by guerrillas posted near a private university.

Preliminary reports indicated that only seven policemen had been killed in the attack, but this morning sources indicated that several others had died when the truck fell into the Acelhuate River after the driver was shot by guerrillas and lost control of the vehicle.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL, FAMILY MURDERED

PA171701 Paris AFP in Spanish 1646 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Nov (AFP)--Col Carlos Choto, 53, chief of the territorial branch of the Defense Ministry, his wife and children were assassinated here today, government sources have reported. According to a report by the authorities, leftwing elements broke into Choto's home and gunned him down along with his wife and two children. The assailants threw firebombs and burned the bodies.

The colonel lived with his family in the Montefresco sector in the northwest part of the capital, police sources said. So far no group has claimed credit for the attack.

HONDURAS

U.S. ENVOY'S POSITION ON REGION TERMED 'OBJECTIVE'

PA142130 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Jack Robert Binns, U.S. ambassador to Honduras, met recently with his compatriots who reside here and made an interesting analysis of the situation in Central America. It must be noted that the assessments expressed by Binns are not only his personal views, but also a reflection of how the U.S. Government sees us.

Consequently, the ideas he expressed are important because of the irrefutable fact of the close relations that exist between the United States and the nations of this area, relations in which the determining factor is the economy, without underestimating the political factor, since it is obvious that every turnover of democracy in these countries must have profound repercussions on the security of that world power. This explains why U.S. policy emphasizes aid for Central America since it hopes to make structural changes in the economic and social areas to preserve peace and democracy, without necessarily imposing its criteria by force when domestic issues are involved. However, the ambassador said: If a Central American nation is attacked from abroad and wishes to involve the Rio treaty, I am sure that the United States will honor its commitments. Specifically, this means that his government would come to reinforce that nation's defense.

The U.S. diplomat is presumably alluding in the preceding statement to the subversion, overt or covert, being carried out by Cuba in the internal affairs of Central America. He reached this clear and emphatic conclusion: The strong ties between Cuba and the revolutionaries of the area and the specific aid that it has given them could cause a critical difference in the region.

This concept is a frank and objective manner of viewing things, in contrast to the evasiveness of some officials of the Carter administration, who have not attributed due importance to Cuba's role in the agitation among our peoples and have indeed tried to play down that role, even though they had on hand abundant evidence of it obtained from the military intelligence services. Ambassador Binns prefers not to deceive himself on this matter and not to gloss over it.

Let us now look at the U.S. Ambassador's assessment of Honduras individually. He said: The government, almost all the national institutions and the Honduran people are committed to making Honduras a constitutional democracy in the next 12 months.

However, external forces are directing their influence toward Honduras, as toward the other Central American countries. These forces are trying to destabilize the country and in the final analysis, to impose a totalitarian, Marxist model there. The intelligence and foresight of the Honduran Government and citizens have prevented those people from finding any fertile ground here.

Our policy is to support the decision effectively taken by the Honduran people in the elections in April, 1980, elections that will bring to this country a democratic, constitutional government.

We can only welcome the confidence that the United States has placed in our country. But we must insist that the intelligence and foresight that are attributed to us must be stretched to the limit to achieve a more complete unity and a more combative spirit in safeguarding peace and freedom.

The most serious thing is that the danger which Honduras is facing does not exist solely in the distant USSR and the less distant Cuba. We can also see it a few kilometers away in a satellite government that is especially programmed to provoke us and whose deeds cause rejoicing among the Trojan horses which we have among us.

As Ambassador Binns has said: A well-orchestrated plot to destabilize Honduras exists. However, it is most likely that we will pass the test with flying colors and that our enemies' guns will backfire.

UK TO PROVIDE AID TO HELP AVOID VIOLENCE

PA141325 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The British Government is willing to continue helping Honduras, both financially and technically, in order to keep violence from occurring in this country, British Ambassador John Bernard Weymes announced yesterday after meeting with the government minister.

According to the diplomat, his government is impressed with Honduras' political climate, which is very different than that of the rest of Central America. For this reason, it is willing to cooperate in every possible way in order to preserve peace. We hope that other friendly European governments will also cooperate with Honduras in order to prevent the violence currently lashing at Central America, which serves no purpose, [from occurring here], Weymes affirmed.

During his meeting with Government and Justice Minister Oscar Mejia Arellano, the ambassador explained the financial aid and technical assistance programs that his government has designated for Honduras for next year.

He also announced that in the next few days, his government will grant Honduras a loan of 25 million lempiras, for a period of 25 years interest-free, as our only interest is in helping the economic and social development of this country, he affirmed.

STRIKING NURSES DISREGARD GOVERNMENT THREATS

PA172349 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1743 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Distributed by the Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] While a commission made up of the officials, technicians and specialists of the hospital-school seeks a solution to the nurses strike, the nurses continue waiting for the government to meet their demands for revaluation of salaries, completely disregarding the government's dismissal threats. Over 5,000 nurses have continued on strike. The nurses are also expecting support from other organizations which should make their announcements today.

Last night over 500 nurses from various parts of the country met at the national university nursing school to analyze their future strategy.

The nurses claim they have not asked for a raise but for a revaluation of the nursing pay scales which requires a study which should be completed during the first semester of the coming year and be implemented in 1982. [Words indistinct] leader of the movement for the improvement of the nurses situation said.

NICARAGUA

COSEP MEMBERS ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING STATE SECURITY

PA180411 Paris AFP in Spanish 0[illegible] GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 17 Nov (AFP)--It has been reported here that Mario Hanon, president of the National Association of Ricegrowers and a leader of the Union of Nicaraguan Landowners, was arrested today on charges of acting against the security of the state.

Meanwhile, state security police reportedly plan to arrest Alejandro Salazar, one of the leaders of the Union of Coffeegrowers, on the same charges. William Montiel, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry, did not indicate whether or not a communique that will be issued by that ministry tonight will be on this subject.

Leaders of the Higher Council of Private Enterprises (COSEP), to which Hanon and Salazar belong, have protested the arrest to junta member Arturo Cruz.

Meanwhile, as this week begins, it was noted here that there are no indications that the 11 members of the State Council who walked out of that legislative organization last week have any intention of returning to it soon. For its part, the Nicaraguan Government has scheduled a mass rally for Wednesday for the people to express their support for the present government in the conflict caused by the walkout of the 11 representatives from the council. Those representatives, mostly members of COSEP, claimed that they walked out of the council because the government has deviated from its basic statute. Since the walkout there have been many demonstrations in the country in support of either the government or its opponents.

According to sources within the Social Democratic Party, leaders Amado Balladares and Jose Hernandez Calero were arrested during a political meeting today in the farm town of Nueva Guinea, some 350 km northeast of Managua.

MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON SHOOTOUT IN EL CRUCERO

PA180424 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Interior Ministry communique released on 17 November]

[Text] The Interior Ministry hereby informs the citizenry that today, 17 November, citizen Jorge Salazar Arguello was killed in a confrontation with state security forces.

For the past several months, state security has been aware that Jorge Salazar, along with other individuals, was making plans, in agreement with former Somozist guardsmen, to take action against the revolutionary process by means of armed attacks in the interior of the country and from abroad. To this end, Salazar established a counterrevolutionary organization, of which he was chief, which sought to infiltrate and divide our heroic Sandinist Armed Forces, as well as to coordinate all counterrevolutionary activity from abroad. For this purpose, he contacted criminal members of the genocidal Somozist guard.

Upon learning that an inportant shipment of arms would take place today, arms to be used against the authorities of the government junta and the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], it was decided to arrest the individuals implicated in these activities.

When an attempt was made to arrest Jorge Salazar in the area near El Crucero, Managua Department, at 1500 hours, the conspirators opened fire against state seucrity authorities. In the subsequent exchange of fire, Salazar was fatally wounded and his accomplice captured. A cache of weapons was impounded.

The following persons were arrested today because they were also implicated in these activities: Leonardo Somarriba Gonzalez, Jose Mario Hanon Talavera, Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo, Alejandro Salazar Lisondo, Gabriel Lacayo Velar and Nestor Moncada Lau.

The Interior Ministry will release more details to the public regarding this activity of the former guardsmen and their local accomplices.

Issued by the Interior Ministry on 17 November 1980.
The policy of truth is the policy of the revolution.
Interior Ministry, Department of Information and the Press and Public Relations.

RAMIREZ ATTACKS OPPOSITION AT PLANT CEREMONY

PA170344 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 1, 5

[Excerpts] Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said yesterday during the inauguration of the Nicaraguan textiles factory (former El Porvenir) that the revolution will not be endangered because four persons, who seeing their interests threatened, want to recover their political power.

This statement was warmly received by the more than 800 textile factory workers, who organized the ceremony in commemoration of the first anniversary of the concern's reactivation.

"We are here pitting the power of the poor against the power of the millionaires, who want to use their economic power to recover their political power, Ramirez said.

He said that among the revolution's problems, we must not forget that there are forces deployed and waiting to attack this process. There are also groups of resentful people abroad training to strike at the revolutionary power of the workers. Ramirez said that the danger has not ended with the death of the tyrant Somoza. There are persons who will join Somoza's friends to try to change power. He urged the workers to defend the revolution, since the process cannot be defended without their participation.

Ramirez referred to maneuvers by political groups and said that this minority tends to confuse and disorient the poor. In this task they have much money and the support of LA PRENSA. "If a millionaire like Robelo begins to organize a social class to challenge the revolution it is not just for the purpose of speaking of socialism in freedom," Ramirez said. He then said that socialism is opposed to imperialism; they are like oil and water.

Ramirez then reaffirmed the nature of this process. He said that this was why the Nandaime rally was prohibited, because we shall give no concessions to those who do not want to produce but to attack the revolution openly. "Our first commitment is to defend the power of the workers and this is why we shall not grant them any concessions," Ramirez Mercado said.

He emphasized the efforts to reactivate the textile factory and said that this shows the changes brought about by the revolution and the workers' willingness to produce. He said that this contradicts the predictions of reactionaries.

JUNTA, FSLN LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF LABOR MEETING

PA162125 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Carlos Fonseca Amador national meeting of workers opened today at 0900. Almost all labor federations and over 200 workers are in attendance. Members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Directorate were present at the opening, as well as of the Sandinist Workers federation [DST] and the Agricultural Workers Association [ATC].

Other labor federations represented at the meeting are the federation of labor action and unity [CAUS], the Workers front, the General Labor Confederation and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions [CUS], The only one absent is the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN]. Other organizations present are the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, the Federation of Health Workers and over 100 labor unions of Nicaragua's most important working centers.

Rafael Cordova Rivas, among others, spoke. After telling the worker representatives that unity is not a vague concept and that it must be turned into a reality, he also proposed that 1981 be called year of the working class.

[Begin Cordova recording] Only looking at our own strength can we develop a realistic view of this strength for the defense of the revolution and our country. Let's not imagine that others are going to come here to help us. They may give us moral support, or give us support (?at) conferences (?or) conventions. However, the defense of this country rests with Nicaraguans and nobody but Nicaraguans. [applause]

It is true, as our first speaker said, that every revolution entails much hope; that all of us would like to increase our means of subsistence and get ahead in our daily lives. All of us would want all those things given to man so he can have a wholesome life: better salaries, clothes, furniture, houses, social connections and [word indistinct]. (?However), this period can come later. Now we must be fully convinced, fully certain, that all of us must contribute to this revolution; that we cannot (?expect) these hopes to become reality because we must first win the political, the revolutionary struggle which did not just begin on 19 July and whose end is not in sight.

It would seem strange for a revolution led by persons who have a high regard for socialism, who have a high regard for Marxism-Leninism, to propose a mixed economic system. Why has the directorate, on reflection, intelligently and with all its qualifications proposed the mixed economic system? That is because we must not commit the errors other revolutionary movements have committed. We cannot (?uproot) the entire, established economic system. We must leave a part of it to serve as a buffer for the socialist advances of the Nicaraguan revolution. [applause] [end recording]

Arturo Cruz then spoke on behalf of the government junta. He noted that those who claim the 1980 plan has failed are not being fair in their assessments. Even international bodies have recognized the reactivation of our economy, he said. After broadly outlining our country's economic situation, he said the workers are the ones expected to uplift production. The economic reactivation is being carried out on the basis of the country's internal forces. National unity is essential to the workers, the professionals and the patriotic entrepreneurs, he added.

[Begin Cruz recording] We must always remember that our problem is not one of insolvency but of a temporary lack of liquidity. Our country has truly extraordinary natural resources. Our country is in a position to enter the 21st century with rural development if we steadfastly decide to achieve it. This will allow us to have, as a nation, what will be the oil of that century: food.

Much has been said about our having problems with the 1980 reactivation plan. It is said we will face serious problems in the coming years--1981, 1982 and the rest of the 5-year period. However, I would frankly say that those who raise the criticisms inside Nicaragua are less fair, or perhaps less objective, than observers from abroad. I frequently talk with bankers, government officials and newsmen who visit us and they are amazed at the speed with which we are recovering. The international bodies have had no objection to admitting that at least 4 more years will constitute a recovery period alone and that a phase of real takeoff will not begin until after those 4 years. [end recording]

Taking the floor, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega recalled the conflicts that have arisen with other labor federations. He said these were natural conflicts but that there were rallying points on common strategic issues. The biggest conflict is the one we have with the exploiters and the sellout bourgeoisie, he said, adding that the workers have a great responsibility to our revolution because they are the ones expected to expand it.

[Begin Ortega recording, in progress]...the conflicts we have had with some of these representatives. These conflicts go back to the FSLN's founding years. We recall the arguments we had with Companero Manuel Perez Estrada, for instance, or with Companeros Domingo Sanchez, Alejandro Solorzano and Eli Altamirano, or the arguments we have had and still have with Ana Zambrano and Isidro Tellez. However, in the last analysis--and it is good to say so here--the conflicts that have arisen and still arise among us are nothing but natural differences because we have common strategic objectives concerning the interests of the workers, laborers and peasants, and concerning the interests of the exploited, which are much more important than our differences. For this reason, we are certain and confident that this first great meeting of unity of the workers will result in substantial benefits to the Nicaraguan working class, peasants and workers.

We feel confident and optimistic because the CUS representatives are here and, if the CTN representatives arrive later, they will be welcome. If they do not show up, then let the organizated CTN members know that the doors of this great assembly of (?Nicaraguan) workers are open to them. [end recording]

CST Secretary General Ivan Garcia read the document on which the debates among the workers and the various labor federations are focused: the increase in production, labor discipline, labor recovery and solutions to conflicts without stopping production.

The five committees appointed by the assembly have now begun discussing the basic document submitted by the CST at Pavillion 24 of Ruben Dario University facility. The agendas submitted by the other labor federations will also be discussed. Here is what Garcia said:

[Begin Garcia recording] this document sets forth the four points we made known in the call we issued recently to the Nicaraguan people and particularly to the urban and rural workers.

We want the debates on the criteria and positions of the other labor federation to be centered around this document. We are fully convinced, or at least the CST expects, common and united criteria to emerge from these debates, in the understanding that the results of this first national assembly will not constitute a victory of the CST or of any other labor federation but, rather, that they will be--as the members of our National Directorate fittingly noted--an overall victory for the Nicaraguan working people, a victory that undoubtedly translates into a consolidation of the people's power, which is today irreversibly advancing over and above reaction's hordes.

Assembly 'Conclusions, Suggestions'

PA162332 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2055 GMT 16 Nov 80

["Conclusions and suggestions" adopted by the first Commander Carlos Fonseca assembly for the unity of workers--live]

[Text] I. On Production and Productivity

The national assembly for the unity of workers, on considering the first item on the agenda and after hearing the opinions of all the representatives of the participating labor unions and workers delegations, concludes:

1. That the economy is the main problem of the revolution and that, consequently, production should be stimulated and work methods should be improved.

2. That, since the workers' long- and short-term interests are identified with the revolution, it is up to the workers to comply with production standards and to increase their labor productivity.

3. We recommended the creation of means for controlling production and productivity, a task which we assign to the labor union, as well as the job of listing of the specific tasks that should be carried out.

4. Regarding the attitude of workers toward their work, more attention should be paid to political education and training and collective work contracts should provide material incentives and plans for the technical training of workers.

II. On the Improvement of Working Conditions, Social Services and Wage Increases on the Basis of the Country's Economic Conditions

1. We recognize the efforts of the Government of National Reconstruction to improve the working conditions and the social services of workers. However, on the one hand there are many limitations on materials and human resources which at certain times prevent a more speedy advance toward these aims. On the other, with regard to hygiene and occupational safety specifically, the problem should be approached from two angles:

A. Labor organizations should be strengthened in order to exert greater pressure on administrators and businessmen to comply with the provisions of the hygiene and occupational safety department of the Labor Ministry.

B. The Labor Ministry should be requested to show greater firmness with departmental and local inspectors so they in turn will be more vigilant at work centers and will force employers to comply with the law.

2. As regards wages, we feel that a special committee should be formed, made up of representatives from the Labor Ministry, the Planning Ministry and Labor Unions, to study the matter of wages and the guidelines established by the Labor Ministry in this regard.

This suggestion is based on the high cost of living because the national staple foods enterprise does not market most of the staple goods and private merchants continuously impose new prices, causing an alarming increase in the cost of living. Moreover, private companies receive juicy profits, despite all the taxes and duties imposed by the Government of National Reconstruction.

III. On the Maintenance of Strict Revolutionary Discipline at Work Sites

We believe that discipline should begin with the planning and programming of labor union activities, since labor unions leaders should set the example for the rank and file. Underming production should not be continued.

All meetings and assemblies should be held outside of working hours. Similarly, there should be controls over the departure from work sites of companeros who allegedly leave the work site to carry out union activities. This does not imply, however, a restriction of labor union privileges.

In addition, a climate that encourages self-discipline among workers should be established by providing more information on the problems of the revolution and on the role of workers in production. On this basis, internal labor regulations should be formulated with the conscientious participation of workers. Moreover, labor unions should prepare provisions that will regulate the problem of absenteeism and all forms of lack of labor discipline. It is in this framework that the labor unions should formulate the internal labor regulations.

IV. Settlement of Labor Conflicts Without Halting Production

Since increasing production is one of the basic tasks of workers in order to stimulate the country's economy, any labor conflict or problem should be solved, first of all, without resorting to a work stoppage. This in no way implies renouncing the right to strike. On the contrary, we wish to state that strikes should be the last resort taken by workers and that all other avenues must be exhausted before turning to strikes, since every strike undermines production and hinders the fulfillment of the plans and programs of the Government of National Reconstruction and the strategic course of our Sandinist people's revolution.

PSD PROTESTS CUBAN PRESENCE, PUBLIC VEHICLE MISUSE

PA162234 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] The killings, when persons for some reason disregard an order to halt, the use and abuse of government vehicles, the increase of the Cuban presence in Nicaragua and the presence of photographs of living foreign leaders in government offices was protested in a news conference held on 6 November by Luis Rivas Leiva, political secretary of the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party [PSD].

Rivas Leiva siad that the problem of the "fatal halts" has caused a deep concern within the PSD.

In recent days we have learned of military posts which fire on vehicles whom they claim did not obey or hear the order to "halt."

"Several persons have been killed and we think that this is not the proper attitude of an organized military corps.

"We believe that there are other alternatives or mechanisms which could be applied in such cases when drivers do not obey the order to halt or do not hear it. The violator could be chased or the tires shot at, but never the persons in the vehicle.

Rivas Leiva also said that the PSD is concerned over the indiscriminate use of government vehicles which really belong to the people.

"These vehicles are being used for political party activities, the PSD political secretary said

They are doing this now for the welcome for Father Cardenal. This a political party activity at which a large number of Agrarian Reform Institute vehicles were seen.

We have protested this before, Rivas Leiva said, because in all Sandinist National Liberation Front rallies and demonstrations government vehicles are used to transport persons and demonstrators.

We want to leave a record of our protest against the indiscriminate use of said vehicles which are also used in an irregular manner.

We have seen them parked before the houses of government officials at night and on holidays as well as on Saturdays and Sundays at picnics and other recreational activities.

Rivas Leiva said that this can be easily ascertained by means of the license plates or acronyms of the government entities which they have been assigned to.

The PSD political secretary also said that the Cuban presence in Nicaragua is also cause for concern and that there are close to 8,000 Cubans in the country.

We are not opposed to those who want to give Nicaragua their aid and cooperation or to the arrival of certain persons who can help us meet our needs such as doctors, teachers and others. However, we cannot understand why should there be such a large number of Cubans, operating as they say at the advisory level, and in certain cases directing the policy of organizations even over the heads of Nicaraguan authorities.

The permanence in our country of such a large number of Cubans Rivas Leiva said, is in a way tarnishing our revolutionary image because it is projecting a perspective of dependency which is not in agreement with our fundamentally nationalist revolution.

Regarding the presence in government offices of photographs of living foreign leaders, we, the PSD political secretary said, share the belief of the Social Christian Party representative in the State Council: These photographs should disappear.

HONDURAS RETURNS THREE ARRESTED IN OVERFLIGHT

PA171554 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Companeros Carlos Duran, photographer for the newspaper BARRICADA; Capt Roberto Sanchez, Defense Ministry information officer, and Sandinist Air Force pilot Ernesto Valerio returned home yesterday afternoon after being detained for 7 days in Honduras. All three reported that they were given back their belongings, except for the rolls of film, 600 cordobas and a gold chain belonging to Companero Duran.

YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT, DELEGATION ARRIVE

PA172352 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Yugoslav Vice President of the Presidency Sergej Kraigher today began his visit to Nicaragua with a meeting at the government palace with the members of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction. The Yugoslav official, who arrived in this capital yesterday accompanied by five other Yugoslav officials, was received at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by members of the government junta, representatives of other branches of the state and diplomats accredited here.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG

PA170303 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The acting foreign minister, Companero Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, and the FRG ambassador, Companero Volker Haak, have signed a cooperation agreement for the development of telecommunications. The agreement, signed in the Ambassador Room of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, is for a total of DM5 million (20 million cordobas) that will be used to expand telecommunications services in the interior of the country.

After the signing ceremony, the acting foreign minister noted the efforts made by the FRG on behalf of the reconstruction of revolutionary Nicaragua.

Companero Suarez said that after the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution, the FRG was among the first nations to call on the international community to help and cooperate with our people in those difficult times.

For his part, Ambassador Haak stated his government's intention to continue cooperating with our country in the process of national reconstruction.

LIBYAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

FL171214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, Libyan minister of construction and housing, has arrived in Havana at the head of a delegation and has been received by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. The Libyan delegation will participate in Havana in the third meeting of the Cuban-Libyan Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation which opens tomorrow. Al-Manqush and Rodriguez Llompart will head the delegations of their respective countries at the negotiations. A plenary closing session and signing of a cooperation agreement will be held Thursday in the Protocol Hall of the Sierra Maestra Hotel.

Talks Open

FL172002 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The third meeting of the Cuban-Libyan intergovernmental Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation began this morning at Havana's Sierra Maestra Hotel. Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, Libyan minister of construction and housing, and chief of the delegation accompanying him, and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba, presided at the opening session.

During its stay in our country the Libyan delegation will meet with officials of various Cuban agencies. Present in today's session were [words indistinct], Cuban ambassabor to that fraternal country Luis Avalo and Cuban and Libyan officials. The meeting's conclusion and signing of the agreement has been set for 21 November.

More on Talks

FL172321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Bilateral talks between Levi Farah, Cuban government minister for construction abroad, and Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, Libyan minister of construction and housing, began today in this capital. Farah stated that for the Cuban side the presence of the Libyan officials in our country is very pleasing, and referred to the future of cooperation and economic relations between Cuba and Libya.

Al-Manqush explained the fruitful results of past visits of the Cuban minister to his country, and expressed gratitude for the efforts of Cuban builders working in that Arab nation.

RADIO CONDEMNS STATE COUNCIL WALKOUT IN NICARAGUA

PA161354 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 15 Nov 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Nicaraguan reactionary forces' agreement by their unpatriotic endeavors with the acts of aggression and threats by the imperialists and their puppets against Sandino's liberated homeland is no coincidence. It is well known that the enemies of the people are coordinating their actions to recover their lost privileges and to reinstate domination by the oligarchy and imperialism.

Inspired by Sandino's anti-imperialist example, following a heroic struggle, the Nicaraguan people gained the legitimate right to be truly free, independent and sovereign. The brilliant 19 July 1979 victory was hailed by all nations of the world because it meant not only the toppling of (?Somozism), which for over 4 decades savagely oppressed Nicaragua, but also because it ended 4 centuries of colonialist and imperialist domination in that country.

The Nicaraguan people then started to rebuild their devastated nation on the ruins left by the Somoza dynasty, which always enjoyed the support of U.S. imperialism. The Nicaraguan revolutionary vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, urged all national forces to participate in the mammoth task of rebuilding the nation and asked all other nations to help the Nicaraguan people rebuild their economy as soon as possible and bring social justice to the whole country. The nations of the world and the revolutionary and progressive governments immeidately offered the aid that Nicaragua needed. Medical brigades, teachers and experts from several nations of our America went to Nicaragua to provide internationalist aid, while the Sandinist people undertook the great tasks of national reconstruction.

However, the enemies of the Nicaraguan people and of all other peoples have not stopped trying to thwart the Sandinist revolution. The tendentious publicity campaign by the imperialist-controlled press and the threats and pressure by outside reactionaries have been followed by armed acts of aggression. Somozist national guardsmen hiding in Honduras and instigated by the Honduran regime and the U.S. imperialists have staged many armed attacks on Nicaraguan border areas and have killed the poor people of Sandino. Precisely as these acts of aggression and the threats by international reactionaries are getting worse, the domestic reactionary forces are intensifying their unpatriotic activities, thus showing their collusion with the enemies of (?Nicaragua).

In one such action, many members of Nicaraguan political parties and business groups who are playing along with the international reactionaries walked out of the State Council this week. The Nicaraguan people reacted to that unpatriotic provocation with a mass demostration of support for the revolution. Sergio Ramirez and other members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction spoke at this demonstration.

Ramirez said the individuals who walked out of the State Council are mistaken if they think that they are going to scare the people's power through blackmail. He said those individuals want power to be turned over to them so they can continue to exploit the people.

However, he added, the Sandinist Front did not get power through rigged elections or through pacts and compromises; it gained power in a costly, bloody war in which those individuals never got involved. After noting that domestic reactionaries are trying to undermine national unity and the Sandinist grassroots while international enemies are attacking along the border, Ramirez closed his speech with the following warning to all reactionary forces: The Sandinist Front won power because it took up arms, and now it is defending the right to carry those weapons, which belong to the people.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL180157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province, this afternoon welcomed Soviet Ambassador Vitaliy Vorotnikov at the local airport. The ambassador made a tour of several production and service centers under construction in the province with USSR aid.

After his arrival, Vorotnikov, accompanied by Balaguer, toured several Soviet aid projects under construction in the city, such as the "80 Million Tons" textile mill, expansion work at the Antonio Maceo-Rente thermoelectric power plant and the petrochemical complex near the Hermanos Diaz refinery. During his visit to the construction sites, Vorotnikov expressed interest on various aspects of construction work and chatted with the workers.

The CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Ambassador to Cuba arrived in Santiago de Cuba, from Moa and was received at the Antonio Maceo International Airport by Balaguer and officials of the Soviet Union Consulate in Santiago de Cuba.

MINISTER TORRALBA EMPHASIZES SUGAR INDUSTRY ORGANIZATION

FL150135 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Sugar Industry Minister Diocles Torralba this afternoon made the speech summarizing the fourth national meeting on sugarcane varieties and seeds held in Havana for 2 days.

[Begin recording] It is truly important to note the intensity, acceptance and seriousness of the work done by all our sugar mills and their [sugarcane]--districts, the comrades of our delegations [presumably of the Sugar Industry Ministry]--and by the inseparable research branch which, with its opportune and valuable recommendations, made it possible to work on our future plan with a specific degree of certainty. [end recording]

The sugar industry minister immediately referred to the results of the policy on sugarcane varieties and seeds applied during the 1976-80 5-year period, which was a difficult one because of effects of the rust disease and other difficulties. Diocles Torralba went on the emphasize:

[Begin recording] In 1977, we began to do serious work which we considered to be fundamental for sugar production. It consisted of the territorial organization of sugarcane agriculture. We cannot separate this task from the policy on [sugarcane] varieties since it will help us to simplify, organize and control the established policy. [end recording]

The vice president of the Council of Ministers stressed that the country will end 1980 with approximately 60 percent of its sugarcane areas in organized and semiorganized blocs. He emphasized that because of its variable composition, a sugarcane bloc is the principle element in the organization of sugarcane shoots and varieties. He said that in 1985 all the area of the country devoted to the important crop should be developed under this organizational system. Diocles Torralba also explained that the Sugar Industry Ministry will direct that the creation of registered seeds centers and the program of certified seeds in the districts be completed during 1981.

[Begin recording] I want to emphasize the big responsibility of research work as a fundamental element to develop varieties through improvement and selection. Sugarcane is an annual but permanent crop. Therefore, when we decide on a sugarcane variety, it will have to respond over a cycle of 5,6,7 or more years, until the time comes for its elimination. This means that any variation we introduce within the replacement cycle undoubtedly will affect the cycle adopted for other [varieties]--since we must guarantee an annual sugar plan. Moreover, the potential of the machinery has its limits. [end recording]

Finally, the sugar industry minister said that the government, and especially Fidel, are giving great support and great priority to all the sugarcane agricultural-industrial efforts. He further emphasized that the workers of this sector will respond to the chief of the revolution in the call he made to them at the closing session of the 16th sugar workers congress.

Torralba was accompanied at the closing session of the fourth national meeting on sugarcane varieties and seeds by Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of the National Association of Small Farmers and member of the party Central Committee, and other Sugar Industry Ministry officials.

BARBADOS REPORTEDLY SEVERS RELATIONS WITH GRENADA

PA181439 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 18 Nov (AFP)--Barbados yesterday broke off relations with Grenada, it was reported here today.

The leaders of both Caribbean Community (CARICOM) states, Prime Ministers Tom Adams of Barbados and Maurice Bishop of Grenada, have been engaged in a word-war since 10 November, when Mr Adams called on his Grenada counterpart to hold general elections.

The Grenada prime minister replied that he regarded this as interference in his country's internal affairs.

The situation reached a climax in the past 48 hours, when Mr Bishop at a mass-rally in Grenada called the Barbados prime minister a liar.

Barbados will not participate in any conference held in Grenada, Mr Adams said.

The Peoples Revolutionary Government of Grenada is a pro-Cuba administration. Prime Minister Bishop took over power in March last year after the armed overthrow of the Sir Eric Gairy government.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS GRENADIAN ALLEGATIONS

FL171510 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Barbados Government totally rejects the allegations reported in a press statement that Grenadian Minister of Agriculture Unison Whiteman and his personal assistant, Rudolph Hagley were humiliated and intimidated and manhandled at the Grantley Adams International Airport while in transit to London. The statement also referred to incidents involving Dr Paulo Freire, Dessima Williams and Mrs Marcella David.

A release from the Ministry of External Affairs said that the Barbados Government is satisfied that there has been no harassment of these people.

The release said that Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had been requested to supply a list of ministers and senior civil servants who might be eligible for airport courtesies in Barbados but to date no such list has been supplied.

The release asserted that international airline regulations require that all passengers undergo security scanning before boarding their aircraft. Barbados regulations also demand that firearms carried by passengers in transit are surrendered to customs and then put in the care of the captain of the aircraft.

It further stated that no diplomatic agent is exempt from inspection where there are serious grounds for presuming that their baggage contains articles prohibited by law.

An explanation of the incident at the airport was provided in the release. It stated that on arrival at the airport Mr Hagley maintained that he had nothing to delcare but when informed by customs officials that his baggage would be inspected Mr Hagley rushed to his baggage and removed an automatic weapon which he tried to conceal in his waist.

Mr Hagley subsequently handed over the weapon and 13 rounds of ammunition when he was informed that he would be given a body search.

The government release also noted that it was not always easy to persuade Grenadian Government ministers to comply with the existing laws, practices and procedures.

GRENADA

BISHOP PROTESTS BARBADOS' HARASSMENT OF OFFICIALS

FL171505 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] St George's, Grenada, Tuesday (CANA)--Grenada tonight sent a strong protest to Barbados, alleging intimidation and harrassment of its ministers and other representatives transiting Grantley Adams International Airport.

The formal note from Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, in his capacity as Grenada's minister of external affairs, went to Barbados External Affairs Minister Henry Forde.

It was the latest in a string of acid exchanges between the two Caribbean Community (CARICOM) members, which has stretched relations thread thin.

Disclosure of the Grenada note came a few hours after St Lucia's External Affairs Minister George Odlum said he had been in touch with both countries urging that they seek to quietly resolve their differences.

Tonight's note from Grenada detailed a number of occasions, said to have been selected at random, on which senior government officials and other Grenada-linked travellers had been harrassed at the Barbados airport. It said that the experience last Saturday of Unison Whiteman, minister of agriculture, fisheries, lands and tourism, was just the latest.

Grenada protested against the "inconsistent and duplicitous conduct of the Government of Barbados, its continual acts of hostility against the government and people of Grenada and to statements repeatedly made by certain high officials of the Barbados Government amounting to interference in the internal affairs of Grenada."

AFP REPORTS CONTINUATION OF ADAMS-BISHOP 'VERBAL WAR'

PA180325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0151 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 17 Nov (AFP)--Prime Minister Maurice Bishop today called Barbadian Minister Tom Adams foulmouthed, long-nosed, Uncle Tom and chicken, among other things.

These insults, shouted by Bishop during a rally attended by 4,000 people, marked a continuation of the verbal war between Adams and Bishop. The war started 4 November when the Barbadian prime minister asked his colleague to honor his promise to hold elections.

Bishop said that he "could have answered via diplomatic communique," but he wanted to use other language "so that the masses in our country and throughout the Caribbean could understand."

He said, "In this way long-nosed uncle, foulmouthed Uncle Tom will get the message once and for all: Leave the people of Grenada alone, take your hands off Grenada, keep your dirty mouth out of Grenada's affairs, do not stick your long nose in Grenada's affairs."

Bishop said that Adams is playing the role of an Uncle Tom and a chicken to "please his new master, Reagan" (new U.S. president-elect), and accused him of being involved in movements to overthrow the Grenada Government.

He said, "However, if Uncle Tom is thinking of seriously destroying our revolution, or if he is going to help others do it, or something even more amusing, if he thinks of coming to our country with a hostile attitude, he will discover that the people of free and revolutionary Grenada are ready to fight and to die to defend their revolution."

PRIME MINISTER CALLS GRENADA 'TRUE DEMOCRACY'

FL180026 St Geroge's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop has said that Grenada is one of the best examples of a true democracy. Brother Bishop was at the time speaking at a mass rally marking the seventh anniversary of Bloody Sunday. Responding to claims that elections should be held in Grenada, Brother Bishop said that with the coming of the people's revolution what has developed in Grenada is a true people's democracy.

[Begin Bishop recording] We also have to recognize that all revolutions represent a new hope for the masses of the Caribbean. What they see going on in Grenada represents to them quite correctly a new form, a new and much more worthwhile form of democracy. When they come to our country and they hear about [passage indistinct]. The fact that women in our country are today for the first time free to be involved as equal with their men [passage indistinct]. We say that the revolutionary people's democracy that we are (?practicing) right here in Grenada is in fact the highest and purest form of democracy that exists in the world. [end recording]

Brother Bishop further stated that a statement by Adams [Barbados' prime minister] that the Caribbean stands to lose assistance because of the Grenada revolution is far from the truth. On the other hand, Brother Bishop said that due to the Grenada revolution, the United States has been giving more assistance to the region than in the past.

[Begin Bishop recording] I want to say that when Adams stands up in Barbados and tries to pretend that some of the international agencies and some of the countries around the world (?are suspending monies) toward the Caribbean countries because of the Grenada revolution, that is another big lie Adams says. It is true (?the other way), that much, much more money, many more millions of dollars have come to this region over the last 20 months on account of the Grenada revolution, because what the Americans, for example, have realized is that in [words indistinct] they try to prevent other revolutions from taking place in the Caribbean. They have abandoned their policy of neglecting the Caribbean and today they are out here in numbers. [passage indistinct] Now in most islands, certainly in Barbados, several more millions of dollars have come into the treasuries of those islands because the Americans are trying to pump money to see if they can get people to stop thinking about their problems. They are trying to pump money into some of these islands now as a means of trying to hold back progressive thinking and progressive development. The fact of the matter is that because of the Grenada revolution many more Caribbean countries today have been able to receive much, much more assistance from the United States. [end recording]

Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop as he addressed a mass rally commemorating the seventh anniversary of Bloody Sunday.

JAMAICA

GOVERNOR GENERAL APPOINTS MINISTERS, SENATORS

Seven Ministers of State

FL171525 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Seven more ministers of state were appointed yesterday as the JLP government continued the process of putting together the new administration.

The appointments by the governor-general, on the advice of the prime minister, are Mr St Clair Shirley, Dr Marco Brown, Mr Ed Bartlett, Mr Bobby Marsh, Mr Tony Johnson, Mr Mike Henry and Mr Basil Buck.

The new ministers, who will be sworn-in at 11 am tomorrow at King's House, bring to 11 the number of ministers of state. Four others--Miss Enid Bennett, Dr Neville Gallimore, Mr Leonard Kirby and Mr E.K. Powell--were sworn-in last Friday.

There was no immediate official announcement on the assignments of yesterday's appointees; but it is understood that Mr Shirley will be attached to the prime minister's office, Dr Brown to the Ministry of Tourism, Mr Bartlett to the Ministry of Youth, Mr Marsh to construction, Mr Johnson to Industry and Commerce and Mr Buck to the Ministry of Finance.

Parliamentary secretaries are to be announced next week.

In another development yesterday electoral matters were transferred from the portfolio of the minister of national security and justice to that of the minister of labour and public service, the Hon J.A.G. Smith, who is expected to be named the leader of the House of Representatives.

Government, Opposition Senators

FL171520 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The governor-general yesterday appointed 10 more of 13 government senators (two were appointed on Friday) and the full complement of eight opposition senators who will sit in the upper chamber of parliament.

Appointed senators yesterday by governor-general, the most Hon Florizel Glasspole, on the advice of the prime minister were:

Mr Abraham J.S. Dabdoub
Mrs Jeanette Grant-Woodham
Mr Oswald D. Harding
Mr Anthony S.R. Johnson
The Rev Ephraim Augustus Morgan
Mr Jeremy E. Palmer
Mr Ryan N.S. Peralto
Mrs Patricia Hope Pink
Mr Tom. L. Tavares-Finson
Mr Clifton D. Stone

Named senators yesterday by the governor-general on the advice of the leader of the opposition were:

Mr R. Carl Rattray
Mr Hugh Small
Mr Carlyle Dunkley
Dr Mary Seivwright
Miss Maxine Henry
Mr Desmond Leakey
Mr Derrick Rochester
Mr Clive Dobson

The two government senators appointed Friday were Dr Ronald Irvine, minister without portfolio, 53-year old physician and lecturer in medicine at the University of the West Indies, Mona, and Mr Bruce Golding, 33, businessman, who was named minister of construction. One other government senator is expected to be named today.

PNP DECIDES TO BOYCOTT OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

FL181219 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The opposition People's National Party [PNP] has decided to boycott today's opening of the new parliament. A meeting of the PNP's parliamentary group yesterday decided to boycott the opening to highlight what it described as a rape of democracy and a brazen attempt to deprive Mr Dudley Thompson of the West St Andrew constituency seat.

Mr Thompson had been declared the winner of the seat by over 500 votes of the preliminary count but this position was reversed on the final count when Mr Owen Stephenson of the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] was declared the winner by over 300 votes.